

The San Francisco Post contains the following:

The prominent candidates for the United States District Judgeship of Nevada, made vacant by the death of Sabin, are Richard Rising of Virginia City, Tremore Coffin of Carson and George W. Baker of Eureka. Rising has for many years sat on the State bench and enjoys a particularly good reputation for ability. Mr. Coffin is an active attorney who has never been noted for the judicial cast of his mind. Mr. Baker has been in politics a good deal. A few years ago he retired from the Democratic party, in whose behalf he was wont to grow eloquent on the stump. It is to be hoped that the Nevada delegation, and after them the President, will exercise unusual care in making a choice for the very important position. The personal habits of the candidates ought to weigh for or against them. The tendency to conviviality is very marked in the federal judiciary, their life tenure making them easy in their minds as to the future and somewhat indifferent to public opinion.

It would be but fair to allow the California delegation a voice in the selection. The late Judge Sabin spent a good part of his time on the bench in this city. Indeed, he did three times the work here that was required of him in his own State.

The London Times has news from its Buenos Ayres correspondent that Chili and the Argentine Republic will not permit Mr. Blaine under cover of a commercial convention to dictate their internal and external policy. As Mr. Blaine has tried to do nothing of the kind, but has studiously avoided complicating South American commercial and fiscal policies with our own, the Times' correspondent seems to be barking up the wrong tree. No doubt he and his masters would be glad enough to discredit the work of the Pan-American Congress in the interest of British traders.

STATISTICS introduced at the Conference of Charities and Corrections at Baltimore Sunday show that within twenty-five years the population of Massachusetts has increased 60 per cent, its wealth 80 per cent, and its expenses for pauper support, due to unrestricted immigration, 250 per cent. The Bulletin says that these figures are conclusive in favor of a more rigorous supervision of immigration. Too many of those now coming into the country seek the slums of our cities instead of the vacant lands of the West.

Prior to the time the editor of the Tuscarora Times was requested to vacate his sinecure position at the Carson Mint, he had the reputation of being the best natured and most genial newspaper writer in the State, but the above incident seems to have turned his amiability to wormwood and gall.

The Carson Appeal has it from good sources that the friends of some of the candidates for the vacant judgeship are actively engaged in digging into the records of some of the applicants with a view of forwarding to Washington such facts as they may be able to substantiate.

The open letter written to Secretary Windom by Francis G. Newlands, published in another column, will repay for a careful perusal. Mr. Newlands tells the story as it is and propounds to Mr. Windom several questions that it will be difficult for him to answer.

A prominent Mormon of Salt Lake has just been convicted of polygamy who was pardoned by Cleveland in 1888 while under sentence for a like offense. During the last Administration the "Cohabs" of Utah received considerable encouragement from Democratic leniency.

The New York importers propose to lease half a million acres designed to prejudice business men throughout the Union against the tariff bill. The interests of the New York importers are not the interests of the country, and the country is the bigger.

C. P. HUNTINGTON is about ready to swing the axe that will behead quite a number of Southern Pacific officials.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Motto

"A dollar's worth for a dollar" is the motto of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other well-known vegetable remedies, and is pronounced by experts the strongest and best preparation of the kind yet produced. It owes its peculiar strength and medicinal merit to the fact that it is prepared by a combination, proportion, and process peculiar to itself.

discovered by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and known to be other remedies. It prompts action on the blood, moves all impurities, and cures scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, and all diseases or affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system.

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King, on Virginia street, where I have opened

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the highest style and at very reasonable

prices.

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may 11

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Ladies' Hose, in Cotton and Lisle

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I am prepared to show the most extensive and

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Everbrought to Reno, and at LOW PRICES

Business suits made to order, \$25 upward.

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All work done here under my own supervision, and a fit

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And WOOLLEN SHIRTS, TIES, and VALISES, and prices lower than ever or else-

where. My price will compare with the times.

S. JACOBS, 16 and 18 Virginia Street, Reno.

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Are exhibiting the finest in the State.

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TIME TABLES

The following tables give the time of arrival and departure of passenger trains at Reno.

ARRIVE	TRAIN	DEPART
10:30 a. m.	No. 1, Reno to Elko	10:30 a. m.
10:45 a. m.	No. 2, Elko to Reno	10:45 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	No. 3, Reno to Elko	11:00 a. m.
11:15 a. m.	No. 4, Elko to Reno	11:15 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	No. 5, Reno to Elko	11:30 a. m.
11:45 a. m.	No. 6, Elko to Reno	11:45 a. m.
12:00 p. m.	No. 7, Reno to Elko	12:00 p. m.
12:15 p. m.	No. 8, Elko to Reno	12:15 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	No. 9, Reno to Elko	12:30 p. m.
12:45 p. m.	No. 10, Elko to Reno	12:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	No. 11, Reno to Elko	1:00 p. m.
1:15 p. m.	No. 12, Elko to Reno	1:15 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	No. 13, Reno to Elko	1:30 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	No. 14, Elko to Reno	1:45 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	No. 15, Reno to Elko	2:00 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	No. 16, Elko to Reno	2:15 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	No. 17, Reno to Elko	2:30 p. m.
2:45 p. m.	No. 18, Elko to Reno	2:45 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	No. 19, Reno to Elko	3:00 p. m.
3:15 p. m.	No. 20, Elko to Reno	3:15 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	No. 21, Reno to Elko	3:30 p. m.
3:45 p. m.	No. 22, Elko to Reno	3:45 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	No. 23, Reno to Elko	4:00 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	No. 24, Elko to Reno	4:15 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	No. 25, Reno to Elko	4:30 p. m.
4:45 p. m.	No. 26, Elko to Reno	4:45 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	No. 27, Reno to Elko	5:00 p. m.
5:15 p. m.	No. 28, Elko to Reno	5:15 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	No. 29, Reno to Elko	5:30 p. m.
5:45 p. m.	No. 30, Elko to Reno	5:45 p. m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

MAIL FOR	CLOSING	ARRIVAL
San Francisco and Sacramento (via Truckee and Oregon)	8:00	10:00
Ter. British Columbia, Truckee, Cal. Lake Tahoe	8:30	10:30
Eastern Nev. and States	9:00	11:00
Virginia, Carson, Glenbrook & Southern Nev.	9:30	11:30
Mon. Inyo, and States	10:00	12:00
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Nevada	10:30	12:30
Quincy and Nevada	11:00	1:00
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Nevada	11:30	1:30
Quincy and Nevada	12:00	2:00
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Nevada	12:30	2:30
Quincy and Nevada	1:00	3:00
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Nevada	1:30	3:30
Quincy and Nevada	2:00	4:00
San Francisco, Sacramento, and Nevada	2:30	4:30
Quincy and Nevada	3:00	5:00

JOTTINGS.

Seed potatoes at Leadbetter's. He has a lot of potatoes for either planting or table use.

For as fine a meal as can be had at the most pretentious hostess of San Francisco, patronize the Riverside Hotel.

C. Lemery's Arcade Hotel and Restaurant is where you will always find a nice room, a good bed and a most neatly served.

Those well cooked and neatly served hot lunches to be had at J. J. Becker's Chicago saloon are all the noon meals anybody requires or wants.

Violin, guitar and banjo players are informed that C. J. Brookins carries as fine a stock of strings for all these instruments as ever vibrated.

Blank books of all sizes either single or in complete sets at C. A. Thurston's news depot, where also is carried all the leading monthly and quarterly magazines.

The ladies of Reno and vicinity have become thoroughly convinced that nothing is saved by sending away for the kind of millinery goods kept by Miss Emma Gibbs.

Strong Language.

J. B. Langran, ex-mayor of North Des Moines, Iowa, said recently: "I have just recovered from a severe attack of la grippe. I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm to my breast. These remedies were just the thing in my case. My child had come down with the same ailment, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with perfect success, since then we have never been without these medicines in our house. I had a cousin who was a printer and was employed in a job office in this city, where they were printing circulars for Chamberlain's. He had a deep-seated cold and a terrible cough, and while setting up the copy he made up his mind to try a bottle. It cured his cough and that was the first time I ever knew anything of Chamberlain's remedies. I have been strongly in their favor ever since. My own experience and that of my family convince me that these remedies are the best in the world. That is what I think." For sale by Shoemaker & Co.

When on the High Seas.

On the rail, on a steamer, aboard a fishing smack, or yachting on the coast, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be found a reliable means of advertising and relieving ailments to which travelers, mariners and emigrants are peculiarly subject. Sea sickness, ship doctors, voyagers of all sorts in the tropics, and all about to encounter unaccustomed climates, or unaccustomed climates, should not neglect to avail themselves of this safeguard of well acquainted and long tried merit. Constipation, biliousness, malaria fever, indigestion, rheumatism and effects of the bladder and kidneys are among the ailments which it eradicates, and it may be resorted to not only with confidence in its remedial power, but also in its perfect safety. From every objectionable ingredient, since it is derived from the purest and most wholesome food and water.

Happy Hostesses.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaho, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman of same place, says: "I find Electric Bitter to be the best Liver and Kidney medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only say a bottle at Wm. Timmons' drug store."

Liver Complaint—Biliousness.

The chief symptoms of this disease are depression of spirits, foul coated tongue, bad tasting mouth, disagreeable breath, dry skin, with blotches and eruptions, sallow complexion and yellow eyes, tired, aching shoulders, dull pain in right side, faintness, dizziness and irregular bowels. This complaint in all of its forms can be readily cured by taking Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills as directed, and getting spell of sickness and worry wiped off by their use. Sold at 50c a box by S. J. Hodgkinson.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her husband suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as ever was—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at W. P. Pinner's Drug Store, large bottles 50c and 10c.

Somebody Tells Somebody.

Dr. B. Hamlin, of Lemore, Cal., says a few dozen bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which he sold there created such a demand for the remedy that he could not well do without it. Those who use it find it so much superior to any other remedy they have ever tried that they recommend it to their friends, and that is what makes it so popular. For sale by Shoemaker & Co.

That sour-throated, cross, dyspeptic individual, should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will make him feel as well and healthy as the healthiest of men. He needs bracing up, vitalizing, that is all.

TO MR. WINDOM.

Mr. Newlands on the Secretary's Policy.

VIOLATES REPUBLICAN PLEDGES.

The Party Platform Condemned Cleveland's Effort to Demonetize Silver, and Declared for Its Use as Money, Not as a Commodity—A Former Bad Blunder.

Francis G. Newlands of the National Silver Committee addresses the following open letter to Secretary Windom, which will be found decidedly interesting in view of the silver agitation in Congress and throughout the country:

Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury—Dear Sir: Will you permit me to call your attention to a plank in the platform upon which the Republican party rode to victory at the last election. It reads as follows:

"The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

Is the administration carrying out in good faith the pledges which the party made to the people?

What does the Republican party mean by saying that it "condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver?"

Prior to 1873, as you well know, gold and silver were from the foundation of the Republic admitted to free coinage in our mints—that is to say, gold and silver bullion could be deposited in the mints and coined into dollars for the depositors, the number of grains of gold or silver used in each gold or silver dollar being fixed by law.

In 1873, when we were about to resume specie payments, and when we needed all the gold and silver coin that could be obtained in order to meet the contraction in money volume caused by the retirement of greenbacks, the silver dollar, which was a legal tender for all debts, was secretly, and without public debate or discussion, omitted from the coinage act then under consideration. The effect was to cut off silver as a source of money supply when it was most needed to increase the purchasing power of gold, and to diminish the value of labor and its products.

By that act of stupidity and crime the United States surrendered itself a victim to the conspiracy which had been organized by the money power of Europe to enslave the world.

When the people discovered that this act of spoliation, treachery and fraud had been committed, an agitation for the recoinage of silver was commenced. The bankers of the country opposed it, and, after a struggle of five years, Congress, nearer always to the people and more responsive to their will than the Executive, passed over the veto of President Hayes a measure of compromise—the Bland-Allison act of 1873—which restored silver to limited coinage by authorizing the coinage of not more than \$200,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver per month.

In 1884 Grover Cleveland was elected President. Impressed by the fears of the banking institutions, which had during all this time been predicting a financial panic, he hurried before his inauguration to address his famous letter to the members of the Democratic party in Congress advising the repeal of the Bland act. He followed this up by repeated messages to the same effect, predicting disaster unless the act was repealed. His party refused to take his advice. That party was overwhelmingly for free coinage, but Mr. Cleveland, its leader, was able to stifle its friendly action, though he could not force the repeal of the Bland act. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Cleveland was reelected. His party platform was silent upon the money question. The Republican party, quick to avail itself of the issue, regarding, as it had the right to do, the silence of the Democratic party on this subject and its renomination of Mr. Cleveland as an endorsement of his financial policy, "condemned the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver," and declared itself "in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money."

Mr. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and Mr. Morton for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican party. Both in their letters of acceptance specifically and unqualifiedly indorsed this declaration of the platform.

The money question was a prominent issue in the campaign, particularly in the West. The Republican party, and its renomination of Mr. Cleveland as an endorsement of his financial policy, "condemned the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver," and declared itself "in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money."

Government warehouses for wheat, or cotton, or potatoes, or corn, and should provide for the purchase of such products at their market value, and the issue of Treasury notes therefor, payable in gold or redeemable at the option of the Government in wheat, or cotton, or potatoes, or corn at their market price in gold. Would you call this making use of these commodities as money? Would not the only money be gold, and the wheat, cotton, corn and potatoes still be mere commodities with prices in gold fixed according to the prevailing market. In such an event a Treasury note of \$1,000 would be simply a call for one thousand dollars' worth of wheat, or cotton, or gold, or potatoes. So in your bill a Treasury note of \$1,000 would be simply a call for a thousand gold dollars' worth of silver bullion. I say this by your bill you propose to abolish the level of a mere commodity, and to make this a monometallic gold country. We cannot doubt your purpose, for it is declared in your report to Congress, from which I quote as follows:

"If it (the so-called Windom bill) be objected to on the ground that it would degrade silver from its position as money, and reduce it to the level of a mere commodity, my reply is that silver bullion is now a mere commodity."

This is true. Silver bullion is a mere commodity and so is gold bullion, but gold coin is not a mere commodity, nor is silver coin. They are money, the medium of exchange of all values. Now, the Republican platform does not declare that the Republican party is in favor of treating gold or silver as silver as bullion, but it declares that it is in favor of both gold and silver as money. The words are unequivocal. They mean that as gold is used as money so silver shall be used as money—that is to say, that the dollar being the unit of value, the government shall prescribe by what number of grains of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar and what number of grains of silver shall constitute a dollar, and that being done, dollars shall be coined either in gold or silver, and be issued and received as money.

Of course Treasury notes payable either in gold or silver dollars which lie in the Treasury to respond to the demands of the holders would fulfill the same purpose. But you propose to use gold only as money, and silver as bullion, as a mere commodity like wheat, corn or cotton, and yet you say that you are friendly to silver, and that you are advising a step which will ultimately lead to its free coinage by England and Continental Europe. As well might a general claim that he is leading his army to victory when he himself is running away, as the United States asserts that it is leading the nations of the world to the remonetization and ultimate free coinage of silver, when it is ignominiously abandoning the cause itself.

Let us see what results would flow from the adoption of your bill, or of what is known as the Windom principle, in any of the measures now pending.

In your able and exhaustive report to Congress you concede that the constantly increasing population of the country and the increasing demands of business require an increase of the volume of currency, and you think this increase can be safely fixed at \$50,000,000 annually.

You also admit that this country would be greatly benefited by an advance in the price of silver. You realize that our exports of wheat and cotton to Liverpool have greatly diminished since the demonetization of silver and its rapid decline in value in the world's market, and that this has been a great factor in the decline of wheat from \$1.47 per bushel in 1873 to eighty-six cents in 1889, and a corresponding greater reduction in cotton during the same period. You know that one of the reasons for this is that England can buy our silver bullion at a heavy discount in gold and use it at its old purchasing power in India, which has the silver standard only, in buying wheat and cotton. You know that silver advances in price the inducement of the Liverpool merchants to buy wheat and cotton in India diminishes, for they will have to pay more in gold for the silver which they have been accustomed to buy in America at 30 per cent. discount and utilize in India at par. You know that during the past seventeen years the price of wheat and cotton have kept pace with the price of silver, going up when it went up and down when it went down.

You have recently witnessed a striking advance in the prices of all products since the expected remonetization of silver has advanced the price of silver. You know that if by increasing the demand for silver as a money metal to its old bullion value of \$1.29 per ounce, our exports of wheat and cotton to the Liverpool markets will be greatly increased, and thus the prosperity of our planters and farmers will be assured. You therefore believe in increasing the price of silver.

So far the bimetallicists and yourself stand on common ground. Two objects are desirable. First, the increase of our money volume; second, the increase of the market price of silver by creating for it a larger demand. Having reached these conclusions in your report, in language conspicuous for its clearness, comprehensiveness and fairness, what do you propose? You propose to repeal the Bland act and to so shape the law that at any moment of time the entire circulation of Treasury notes issued under your measure in exchange for silver bullion can be redeemed in silver bullion, thus contracting the volume of the currency, and at the same time, by throwing large amounts of silver bullion on the market as a commodity, depressing its price. No satisfactory reasons are given for the exercise of this great power by the Secretary of the Treasury. Is it not the greatest ever sought to be conferred upon that officer—a power by which by the mere exercise of his will \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes could two years hence be withdrawn from the circulation of the country and at the same time \$100,000,000 worth of silver bullion thrown upon the market of the world—the power to contract the currency, the power to depress the price and value of silver? You declare that you are in favor of the full and complete restoration of silver as the acknowledged money of the world, if it can be done by the concerted action of all the civilized nations. The signs are propitious. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the House of Commons, and Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have declared themselves in favor of bimetalism as a wise measure. In England, though they advise delay because the commercial sentiment of England is not yet ripe for it. A few days since a

cable dispatch came from Mr. Gibbs, ex-governor of the Bank of England, and President of the Bimetallic League, to Senator Jones, in which, after declaring that over one hundred members of the existing House of Commons are members of the League, he says: "We fully recognize not only that the support afforded silver by your legislation during the past twelve years has helped to protect the industrial world from an acute monetary crisis, but also that the increased coinage of silver contemplated by Congress will restore wholly or considerably our coinage rates, and will thus make an international settlement of this complex question comparatively easy."

Such are the fruits of constant agitation and progre-sive action. All Europe stands expectant. The battle of bimetalism is being waged there vigorously. The bimetallicists have conquered everywhere in the field of discussion, and the victory needs only to be followed by triumphant legislation. Is it not a time for courageous leadership, and shall we abandon our flag when victory is in sight?

But it is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the bimetallic question. I only wish to call attention to the pledges of the Republican party and its action with reference to their redemption. You, a member of that party and an officer of the administration, propose legislation, the tendency of which is to destroy the use of silver as money. A majority of both houses of Congress, without regard to party, is in favor of free coinage. Your bill is being urged as an administrative measure, whether with or without the assent of Congress. It is not being publicly opposed, but it is in the air that a free coinage bill will be met by a veto.

The Republican leaders are anxious. They are afraid that the confidence of the people upon this subject is growing in intensity; that the West and South are overwhelmingly for free coinage; that the bimetallic principle is gaining converts daily in the East; that Wall Street, formerly the stronghold of monometalism, is now divided; they know that at the coming fall elections defeat is certain unless the party acts favorably upon the money question. If I were not for your intervention, there would have been no suggestion of treating silver other than as money, and legislation satisfactory to the country would probably by this time have been adopted.

But the power of your department is being exercised against any measure which does not provide for redemption in bullion. If your views are adopted as the policy of the administration, then there will be no favorable silver legislation, and the party will march to defeat.

I do not question the sincerity of your views, but I am convinced that you had the party platform before you when you expected them, and that you will further urge a measure which is in violation of that platform, to the maintenance of which this administration is pledged?

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS,
Of the National Silver Committee.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

Heavy Damages Caused by High Water at Lovelock.

WICKREMUCA, May 18, 1890.

EDITOR GAZETTE: After herculean efforts on the part of the owners to save them, the dams of several of the large irrigating canals at Lovelock have been swept out, and there will be immense loss of crops in consequence. Joseph Marzen's dam has gone out, although he has had an immense amount of work done on it and the adjoining banks.

It will take away a large source of support from the dams immediately above it, as they were in the backwater from it and the pressure will be increased when it is renewed.

W. C. Pitt's dam lost three cribs this morning, and nothing can be done to replace them now.

Marker is high and dry again, owing to a change in the river channel. The water has cut around the headgate and into the river before it gets to his flume. On the whole the outlook is blue and that thriving community is under a cloud that effects our whole county.

If the obvious lesson could be applied the loss would not be so great. One good dam should be built at a point that would accommodate all the canals, and it could be done if an agreement was possible among those interested, but it is very hard to effect such a thing. A number of the owners have signified their hope and wish that some such result might follow.

The Board of Trade or some outside party might perhaps effect something, but it does not look as if this opportunity to combine and adopt one adequate system with a substantial dam and siphon canal should go by without results. Yours, etc., INFORMER.

(We are authorized to say that any good offices the Board of Trade can fill will be most cheerfully rendered.—ED. GAZETTE.)

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence.

Read W. R. Anderson's ad. of a Holstein bull for sale.

G. E. Holesworth has a list of rooms to rent—see 50-cent column.

The terra cotta has been placed on the roof of the new C. P. depot.

The resident federal officers will appear in a carriage in the parade on Memorial day.

Many of the witnesses in the W. T. C. Elliott murder case returned from Bakersfield yesterday.

The inspection of the military department of the State University will not take place until to-morrow, as the Inspector will not arrive till that time.

District Attorney Allen went to Carson yesterday with three of the children of the late Patrick Bracken, Willie, Robbie and Jessie, whom he placed in the State Orphan Home.

Last Saturday evening a tramp went into Charley Frisch's Pyramid House, and, with what is said to have been a corn-cob, held up the man in charge of the lunch counter and walked off with a boiled ham.

Dan O'Keefe has returned from below, where he has been to buy furniture for the new Grand Central, and will get everything in place and ready to open by the 25th. He is having the incandescent lights put in this week.

Hyman, Fredrick is organizing a "watch club," through which you can get a gold hunting case Elgin movement time-piece by the payment of a dollar a week for 45 weeks. A drawing will take place every Saturday evening.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture, like perspiration causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as blind, bleeding and protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50c. Druggists or mail, treatise free. Dr. Bosanko, Elko, O. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

Buckner's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. Timmons.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. They are exceedingly effective. Christian World, London, Eng.

BORE.

GUDDEN—In Reno, Nevada, May 17, 1890, to the wife of E. Gudden, a son.

A VIGOROUS KICK.

A Merchant's Wife the Bone of Contention.—A Denunciation.

A well known merchant who has been greatly benefited by Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, desired to give it to his wife, who was very delicate, but out of caution, first consulted his physician, Dr. W. H. Griswold of 830 Market Street. The doctor, who is one of our leading practitioners, objected, saying he had never seen a sarsaparilla that did not contain potash, which thinned the blood; that his patient did not have any vitality to lose, and that what delicate people need is gold-colored vitality, but no pay required. He however consented when assured that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla was opposed to the blood thinning idea of other sarsaparillas, and that on the contrary by specific vegetable alternatives it promoted digestion, and repaired nutrition, hence created new blood and was the very thing for feeble people. The above explains the many cases in which aged, delicate and run down people, have been built up by Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, after the potent sarsaparillas failed. Its effects are creating a sensation.—W. F. Zimmerman.

ONE ENJOYS.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For RED NOSES.

RED and ROUGH HANDS.

SUNBURN, CHAFING

And all Skin Sores and Inflammation

Use MOORE'S CELEBRATED

POISON OAK REMEDY

It kills Pain, Irritation and Inflammation, and bleaches the skin white.

Price, 25 cents. All Druggists keep it.

MARCUS FREDRICK,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Smokers' Materials, Etc.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

A SPECIALTY.

THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE IS INVITED

Agency for the "Reno Evening Gazette."

NEXT DOOR TO W. O. H. MARTIN, . . . COMMERCIAL ROW

PALACE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

Incomparable Attractions for One Week!

DRESS GOODS,

WASH DRESS FABRICS,

Hosiery & Ladies' Underwear!

For ONE WEEK we present a combination of attractions that cannot fail to prove interesting to all who appreciate EXTRAORDINARY VALUES, as our offering comprises a number of extremely desirable lines of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, DRESS GOODS, WASH DRESS FABRICS, Etc., that are placed on sale at 25 to 35 PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

- 15 Pieces double wide checked Dress Goods, suitable for the season, only 15 cents per yard.
- 8 Pieces double wide dark and light grey Mohair at 15 cents per yard.
- 20 Pieces striped and checked Nainsook for Dresses and Aprons at 64 cents per yard.
- 18 Dozen Ladies' fancy striped, full finished Cotton Hose—fast colors, at 25 cents per pair, actual value 50 cents.
- 20 Dozen Ladies' fast black Cotton Hose, only 25 cents a pair.
- 28 Dozen Children's, brown mixed and solid colored Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes from 5 to 84, reduced to 124 cents a pair.
- 14 Dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, low neck and short sleeves, stitched at bosom and sleeves with pink or blue, at the price of 15 cents only.

Special Importation

Dress Fabrics in White, Cream and Delicate Light Shades

FOR GRADUATING COSTUMES

Pansols, Wraps, Capes, Jackets, Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Lace, Embroidery, Corsets, Etc., in large variety.

Carpets, Linoleum, Curtains, Drapery, Wall Paper and Borders to suit the most fastidious, in either design, quality or price.

PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

BREUNER'S FURNITURE.

We have the Largest Furniture Trade of any house on the Pacific Coast. Our trade alone in Sacramento is double that of all the other furniture houses of Sacramento combined. Why is it? Because our goods are honest, our prices low and our styles modern. If you are visiting Sacramento, don't fail to call on us. If you cannot leave home and desire to purchase furniture send for our

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Mail orders receive our most careful attention, as will be seen by the following testimonials:

GRASS VALLEY, February 22, 1897.
MR. JOHN BREUNER: We have received a bed lounge and chair and are very well pleased with them. We thank you for responding so quickly to our order.
Yours respectfully,
EDWARD CURTIS.

DUNSMuir, CAL., March 28, 1890.
MR. BREUNER: Freight received without injury. When we need furniture again will know where to send to get a good article for small price and prompt delivery.
Yours, etc.,
JOHN MORWITT.

ALILA, CAL., February 28, 1890.
MR. JOHN BREUNER, No. 604, 606 and 608 K ST., SACRAMENTO, CAL.: Furniture received yesterday in good condition, and we are pleased with it.
Yours,
D. E. ALDEN.

We sell fine Bed Lounges from \$14 up; Woven Wire, \$3.00; Parlor Suits, \$35; Bedroom Suits for \$18. We want your trade; you ought to have our goods. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

John Breuner
FURNITURE
604, 606 & 608 K ST.
SACRAMENTO.

DIAMONDS. WATCHES. JEWELRY.

H. F. FREDRICK,

(Successor to I. FREDRICK.)

Virginia Street, - - - Reno, Nevada.

